

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 have been examined and claims 1-6 are amended herein. Accordingly, claims 1-6 are now pending in the application. Reexamination and reconsideration of all outstanding rejections and objections are requested.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Barg et al. in view of Manohar.

Claim 1 recites parsing the document object model (DOM) of a web page located by a requested URL to determine the location and type of an element of the web page which is an element having statistics available, constructing a graphic object that conveys user interaction information based on statistics available for the element, and modifying the DOM so that a combined view of the web page overlaid with the graphic object in close proximity to the element is displayed when the DOM is rendered.

The Barg reference discloses a system for providing a data visualization perspective or report without having to select the particular dimensions or measures for display. (Abstract) Fig. 4 depicts the data visualization interface 400 having a workflow control portion 410, a single dimension view portion 420, a multi-dimensional view portion 500, and a navigational and control toolbar 450. [0168] The implementation of the data visualization system is depicted in Fig. 2. The navigational and control bar is depicted in Fig. 3 and provides a workflow control structure that allows the user to select different views of the statistical data. [0156]

In Barg, when a user of the system wishes to analyze the web site activity logs, an administration model is invoked that allows user input of various web logs into a web activity log miner. [0097]

Manohar discloses an interactive and dynamically customizable tour of a part of the World Wide Web. (Abstract). Fig. 11 depicts an example of a view of a Web browser when used for touring the Web. (11:49) The past touring history is shown in the tour history window 1130 and multiple frames are used to depict parallel visitation branches in the tour. (11:59-62)

The examiner states that Barg teaches the amended limitation of constructing a graphic object that conveys information to a user based on statistical information available for the element. It is also stated that Manohar suggests modifying the DOM of the web page

so that a combined view of the web page overlaid with graphic object in close proximity to the element is displayed when the DOM is rendered. The use of frames in Manohar is interpreted as being equivalent to a view of a “web page overlaid” because the frames divide a web browser page into parts by depicting sections on top of the web browser interface and overlapping the browser space.

This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

The establishment of a prima facie case of obviousness requires that all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. MPEP §2143.03

There is no disclosure in Barg of modifying the DOM so that a combined view of the web page overlaid with a the graphic object in close proximity to the element is displayed when the DOM is rendered.

Barg teaches a specialized user interface as depicted in Figs. 4-7. The left side of the user interface is the workflow control portion, at the top is a toolbar, and various one-dimensional views and a single multi-dimensional view of the data set are also provided by the user interface. In Fig. 7 the multidimensional view shows data used for path analysis. The user must manipulate the control structure to determine statistics related to a selected page.

The user interface disclosed in Barg does not modify the DOM so that a combined view of the web page overlaid with the graphic object in close proximity to the element is displayed when the DOM is rendered. In Barg no web page of the web site is displayed at all and there is no teaching relating to displaying a combined view of the web page overlaid with the graphic object in close proximity to the element.

Fig. 5 of Barg depicts an example display with textual data displayed that has been sorted by the program based on time and date. Note there is no presentation of data in presented in the context of the display of a requested web page.

Further, there is no disclosure in Barg of parsing the document object model (DOM) of a web page identified by a requested URL to determine the location and type of an element of the web page which is an element having statistics available. In that system the administration module is invoked to allow user selection of web logs to be analyzed.

The method recited in claim 1 allows a web site owner to view statistics related to an element of a Web page by simply requesting the URL of the Web page. The requested Web page is

overlaid with a graphic object, in close proximity to the element, that conveys user interaction information for the element.

In contrast, in Barg a visualization system is provided that enables structured analysis of the log data of the entire site utilizing a sophisticated user interface. The display of the requested web page of the web site not is included in the Barg visualization interface. Additionally, the user must use an administration model to select web logs to be analyzed. There is no teaching parsing the DOM of a Web page located by a requested URL to locate an element of the Web page having statistics available.

Manohar uses frames to display tour history and parallel visitation branches of the tour. (11:59-62). However, as defined in the Microsoft Internet & Networking Dictionary (page included), a frame is “A rectangular section of the page displayed by a Web browser that is a separate HTML document from the rest of the page.”

There is no disclosure in Manohar of modifying the DOM so that a combined view of the web page overlaid with the graphic object in close proximity to the element is displayed when the DOM is rendered. In Manohar the Web browser display is composed of separate web pages displayed in rectangular windows. There is no parsing of the DOM or modifying of the DOM of any Web page.

There is no teaching in Manohar relating to displaying user interaction information for an element of the web page overlaying the web page in proximity to the element.

Accordingly, the limitations recited in claim 1 are not fairly taught or suggested by the cited references, singly or in combination, and claim 1 is deemed to be patentable.

Claim 4 is a computer program product claim having similar limitations as recited in claim 1 and is therefore allowable for the same reasons. Claims 2-3 and 5-6 are dependent claims which are allowable for the same reasons as the independent claims and further allowable due to additional limitations recited.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at (925) 944-3320.

Respectfully submitted,

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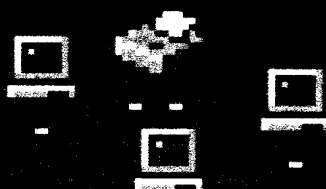
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Microsoft

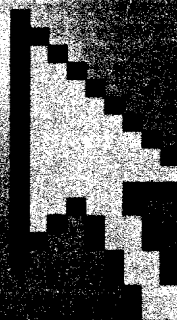
Over
3000
Entries!

Microsoft

Internet & Networking Dictionary



- Covers key networking and Internet terms you need to know
- Includes current technologies and acronyms from ACK to Zope
- Lists common file extensions, Instant Messaging emoticons, and Internet domains



flooding *n.* The networking technique of forwarding a frame onto all ports of a switch except the port on which it arrived. Flooding can be used for robust data distribution and route establishment. *Also called:* flood routing.

flow analysis *n.* A method of tracing the movement of different types of information through a computer system, especially with regard to security and the controls applied to ensure the integrity of the information.

FOCUS *n.* See Federation on Computing in the United States.

follow-up *n.* A post to a newsgroup that replies to an article. The follow-up has the same subject line as the original article, with the prefix "Re:" attached. An article and all of its follow-ups, in the order they were received, constitute a thread, which a user can read together using a newsreader.

Fortezza *n.* A cryptographic technology developed by the United States National Security Agency (NSA) for enabling secure communication of sensitive information. Fortezza is based on encryption, authentication, and other technologies built into a personalized card known as the Fortezza Crypto Card that can be inserted into a PCMCIA slot on a computer. This card works with Fortezza-enabled hardware and software to secure applications such as e-mail, Web browsing, e-commerce, and file encryption. An RS-232 token can also be used with legacy systems that do not have card-reading capability. The technology is supported by a number of commercial vendors.

fortune cookie *n.* A proverb, prediction, joke, or other phrase chosen at random from a collection of such items and output to the screen by a program. Fortune cookies are sometimes displayed at logon and logoff times by UNIX systems.

forum *n.* A medium provided by an online service or BBS for users to carry on written discussions of a particular topic by posting messages and replying to them. On the Internet, the most widespread forums are the newsgroups in Usenet.

Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams *n.* See FIRST.

forward *vb.* In e-mail, to send a received message, either modified or in its entirety, to a new recipient.

four-nines availability *n.* The availability of a system 99.99 percent of the time. See high availability.

FQ *n.* See fair queuing.

fractional T1 *n.* A shared connection to a T1 line, in which only a fraction of the 24 T1 voice or data channels are used. *Acronym:* FT1. See also T1.

fraggle attack *n.* See smurf attack.

frame *n.* 1. In asynchronous serial communications, a unit of transmission that is sometimes measured in elapsed time and begins with the start bit that precedes a character and ends with the last stop bit that follows the character. 2. In synchronous communications, a package of information transmitted as a single unit. Every frame follows the same basic organization and contains control information, such as synchronizing characters, station

address, and an error-checking value, as well as a variable amount of data. For example, a frame used in the widely accepted HDLC and related SDLC protocols begins and ends with a unique flag (01111110). See also HDLC, SDLC. 3. A single screen-sized image that can be displayed in sequence with other, slightly different, images to create animated drawings. 4. The storage required to hold one screen-sized image of text, graphics, or both. 5. A rectangular space containing, and defining the proportions of, a graphic. 6. A rectangular section of the page displayed by a Web browser that is a separate HTML document from the rest of the page. Web pages can have multiple frames, each of which is a separate document. Associated with each frame are the same capabilities as for an unframed Web page, including scrolling and linking to another frame or Web site; these capabilities can be used independently of other frames on the page. Frames, which were introduced in Netscape Navigator 2.0, are often used as a table of contents for one or more HTML documents on a Web site. Most current Web browsers support frames, although older ones do not. See also HTML document, Web browser.

frame relay *n.* A packet-switching protocol for use on WANs (wide area networks). Frame relay transmits variable-length packets at up to 2 Mbps over predetermined, set paths known as PVCs (permanent virtual circuits). It is a variant of X.25 but dispenses with some of X.25's error detection for the sake of speed. See also ATM (definition 1), X.25.

frame relay access device *n.* See frame relay assembler/disassembler.

frame relay assembler/disassembler *n.* A combination channel service unit/digital service unit (CSU/DSU) and router that connects an internal network to a frame relay connection. The device converts data (which may be in the form of IP packets or conform to some other network protocol) into packets for transmission over the frame relay network and converts such packets back to the original data. Since this type of connection is direct—without a firewall—other network protection is necessary. *Acronym:* FRAD. See also firewall, frame relay, IP.

frame source *n.* In the HTML frames environment, a contents document that will look for the source document to display within a frame drawn by the local browser. See also HTML.

frames page *n.* A Web page that divides a Web browser window into different scrollable areas that can independently display several Web pages. One window can remain unchanged, while the other windows change based on hyperlinks that the user selects.

FreeBSD *n.* A freely distributed version of BSD UNIX (Berkeley Software Distribution UNIX) for IBM and IBM-compatible PCs. See also BSD UNIX.

freenet or **free-net** *n.* A community-based computer BBS and Internet service provider, usually operated by volunteers and providing free access to subscribers in the community or access for a very small fee. Many freenets are operated by public libraries or universities. See also ISP.

free software *n.* Software, complete with source code, that is distributed freely to users who are in turn free to use, modify, and distribute it, provided that all alterations